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Figure 1 consists of 15 small subplots arranged in a grid. Each subplot shows the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector z for a specific value of n , ranging from 1 to 15. The x-axis for each plot represents the number of non-zero elements, and the y-axis represents the probability or frequency. The distributions are unimodal and right-skewed, with the peak at zero. As n increases, the peak at zero becomes more pronounced, and the right tail becomes longer and more spread out.